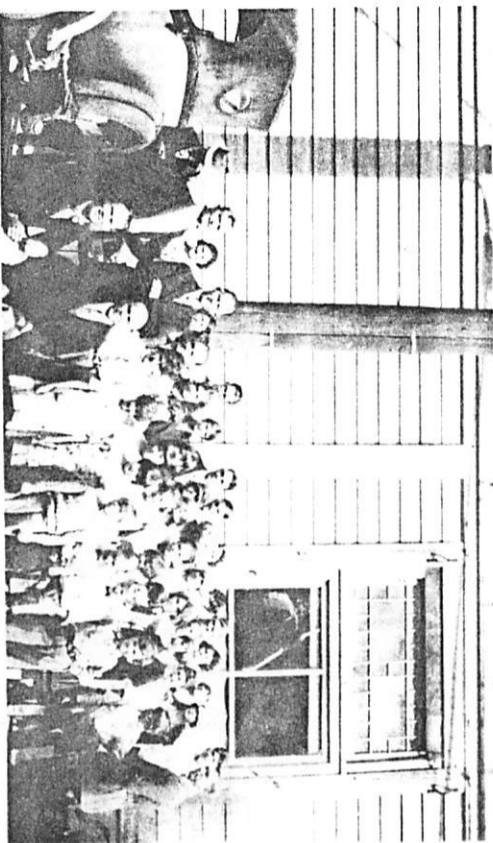


Organizing the Heber Second Ward

Bishop Joseph A. Rasband chose as his counselors, James R. Moulton and Henry L. McMullen, with John M. Crook as ward clerk. When Henry McMullen was released in 1904, David A. Broadbent was sustained as a counselor.

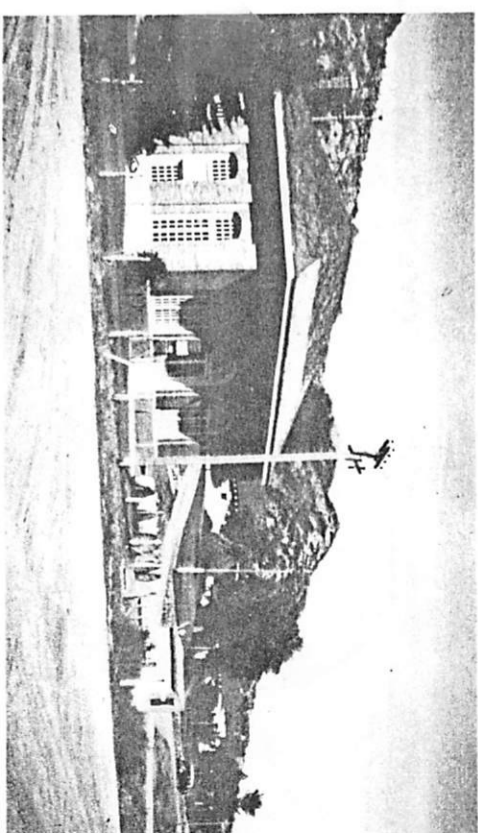
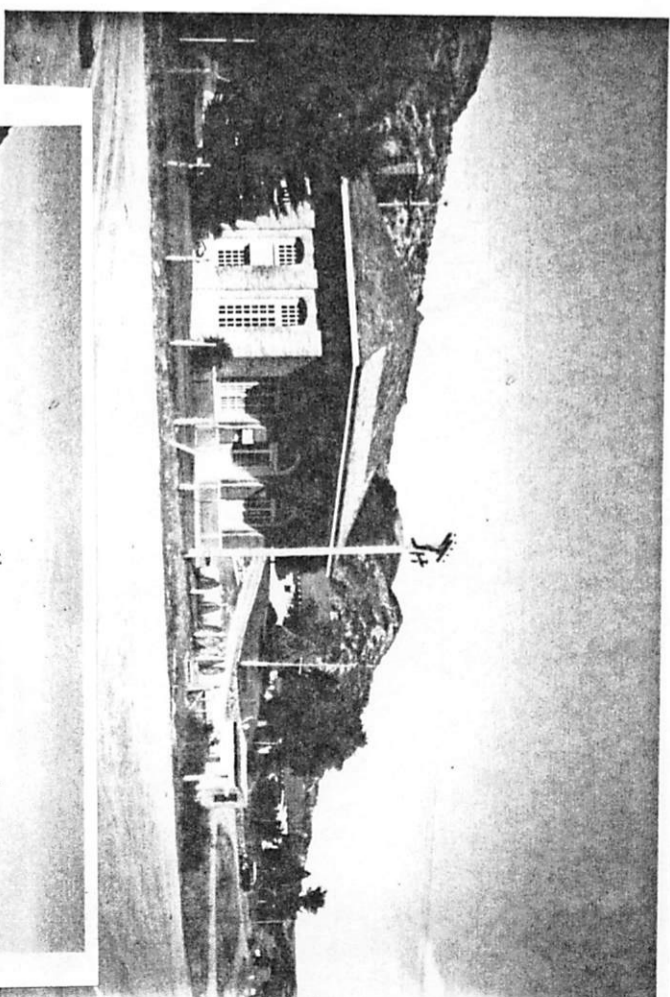
For some years the Heber Second Ward had no regular meetinghouse, but obtained permission to hold their meetings in the "old Social Hall" on Main Street. This was almost straight across from the old Tithing Office. Many of the ward remember that they and their children often held their classes in the upper rooms of the Tithing Office building.



Elkhorn Sunday School, a branch of Heber Second Ward until the early twenties, located at the junction of the Hailstone area.

The small settlements north of Heber, which were annexed to the newly created Heber Second Ward, had been holding regular Sunday School classes for several years. One in particular was Riverdale, which belonged to the Elkhorn Ward. It was in the vicinity of the old Isaac Baum home today. The Elkhorn Ward, which was at the junction of the road leading to Kamas, Utah, was attended by operators of the Murdock Power Plant, Hailstone settlers, and all families north of the Heber City boundary. 14 2nd Ward

Murdock
Power
Plant



Murdock Power Plant built in 1910. Five homes were provided for the employees. This plant was discontinued about 1944-1945.

Historical Note:

"A portion of the original area of the Heber Second Ward will be inundated upon completion of the Jordanelle Reservoir Project. At this very time, September 1987, bulldozers and other heavy road equipment are working 24 hours a day, clearing the land and excavating, in preparation for the storage of over 100,000 acres of

*This info. from Utah Power & Light Historical
Dept. SLCU.* 15

PART II

KNIGHT CONSOLIDATED POWER COMPANY

The Knight Consolidated Power Company, whose properties extended from Santaquin, south of Provo, to Salt Lake City, was incorporated January 30, 1912. Between the time of its organization and purchase by the Utah Power & Light Company (a year later) it furnished power to mines, mills and smelters. The property was located in Salt Lake, Summit, Utah, Wasatch and Juab Counties. The Company owned eight hydro-electric plants and one steam plant with a combined capacity of 10,775 KVA. It was purchased by the Utah Power & Light Company on February 7, 1913.

The following are the direct and indirect predecessors of the Knight Consolidated Power Company:

Knight Investment Company
Snake Creek Power Company
Mill Creek Power Company
Knight Power Company

Utah County Light & Power Company

Knight Investment Company

The Knight Investment Company was organized September 10, 1906, for the purpose of administering and developing the Knight Mining properties in the Park City and Tintic districts. However, the demand for power with which to operate the mines and mill in the Tintic district properties soon led the Company into a new field of activity. In 1909 the Santaquin hydro-electric plant rated at 1360 kva was completed to provide power for the Tintic operations. Construction of the 2500 kva ~~Murdock~~ hydro-electric plant in Provo Canyon was also started to furnish power for mines at Park City. At the time the Knight Power Company was formed (1910) it took

over these two plants and the Knight Investment Company lost its identity as an operating company.

Snake Creek Power Company

Construction of a hydro plant on Snake Creek near Park City, Utah, which was started by several leading citizens of Heber City, was abruptly terminated during the panic of 1907-08 when additional financial backing could not be secured. Realizing the importance of power projects to mining operations in the Park City district and surrounding territory, the Knight people purchased the plant site together with water rights on Snake Creek (received from the Wasatch Development Company) and incorporated the Snake Creek Power Company, January 9, 1909. This Company completed the Snake Creek plant in March, 1910 and the entire capacity of 1180 Kw was transmitted to the Park City mining area. However the Snake Creek Power Company became a part of the Knight Power Company within a few months after the plant was completed.

Mill Creek Power Company

The Mill Creek Power Company, incorporated January 24, 1906, built a hydro-electric plant in Mill Creek Canyon (east of Salt Lake City) in 1907 and constructed a 16,000 volt transmission line to serve a brick company. In 1910 the Company obtained a contract to furnish power for the U. S. Smelter at Midvale. To fulfill the contract the Company started construction on a second plant but before work was completed the Company was purchased to form the Knight Power Company. At the time of its purchase the Mill Creek Power Company operated one plant rated at 1400 kva and served one major customer.

Knight Power Company

Having acquired the above power projects the Knight people

decided to consolidate all electrical properties under one head and separate its mining and electrical activities. The Knight Power Company was formed for this purpose on June 2, 1910. At the time of acquisition by the Knight Consolidated Power Company the Knight Power Company operated plants at Santaquin, Snake Creek, ~~Murdock~~, Upper and Lower Mill Creek. This Company served the Knight mining interests in the Tintic and Park City districts, a brick yard near Salt Lake City and a smelter at Midvale.

Utah County Light & Power Company

Through the combined efforts of the Cities of Lehi, American Fork, Pleasant Grove and of Mr. Christian Garff of Ogden, the Utah County Light & Power Company was incorporated September 16, 1899. A hydro-electric plant was constructed in American Fork Canyon and one unit was installed by the end of the year. There were in use at the end of the first year of operation approximately 4000 incandescent lights and several motors. In order to secure several large contracts for power, the Company constructed an additional hydro plant in American Fork Canyon and a steam plant in the City of American Fork. The added capacity enabled the Company to expand and, although the original plan was to limit distribution to the three cities concerned, arrangements were made to construct a line to serve the mining and smelting industries at Mercur, 42 miles away. Increased capitalization enabled the Company to continue the expansion program and in 1911, a plant was constructed in Alpine Canyon and a transmission line was built from the Alpine plant to Draper and Midvale. Having successfully brought power to Midvale and Draper, negotiations were started to secure contracts in Salt Lake City. However, the consolidation of this Company with the Knight Power Company to form the Knight Consolidated Power Company was consummated before the Salt Lake City contracts were obtained.

In 1888 a tunnel 14,590 feet in length was drilled which drained the mine to 1500 feet. In 1895 a plant was constructed at the mouth of the tunnel to utilize the flow of water from the tunnel to operate two alternating current generators and two bipolar generators.

The demand in Park City increased so rapidly that in two years it was necessary for the Park City Light, Heat & Power Company to buy excess power from the Ontario plant. This arrangement continued until the steam plant operated by the former company burned down in 1909. In order to meet demands and supply continuous service, a substation was constructed and additional power was secured from the Knight system. The mine became depleted about the time of acquisition rendering the plant useless except for utilization by the integrated system of the Utah Power & Light Company.

The electrical property of the Ontario Silver Mining Company was acquired by the Utah Power & Light Company, December 1, 1912.

PARK CITY LIGHT, HEAT & POWER COMPANY

The Park City Light, Heat & Power Company was incorporated by a group of local business and mining men January 8, 1889 and completed construction of a direct current plant two months later. The demand for electric lighting was so great that it was necessary to install additional units. In 1909 the plant burned down and power was purchased from the Knight system which was operating plants at Snake Creek and ~~Murdock~~. The Company continued in existence until December 1, 1912, at which time its distribution system was purchased by the Utah Power & Light Company.

UTAH IDAHO SUGAR COMPANY

In 1889, the Bear Lake & River Water & Irrigation Company secured water rights on Bear River and constructed a dam and a series of

Capitalization was set at \$100,000, in shares of \$10 par value, of which Mr. Knight owned \$62,680 and 104 stockholders the remainder.

Snake Creek Plant Completed

The plant was completed March 1, 1910, with a capacity of 1180 KW but because of the delay in developing the project the Company did not serve Heber City and surrounding towns, the reason being that in the meantime Heber City had constructed a plant of its own. The output of the Snake Creek plant was converted to the Park City mining district and an 11,000 volt line was constructed for transmission. The mines soon absorbed the entire output.

Murdock Site Surveyed

In the summer of 1909 and the winter of 1909-10 a thorough canvass of the Park City district was made and it became evident that the Snake Creek plant alone could not meet the requirements. Accordingly the Knight Investment Company started construction work on one of its Provo River sites in May, 1910, which was to become the Murdock plant.

It must be remembered that, although the Snake Creek Power Company was a separate corporation, it was financed and interwoven with the Knight Investment Company, which at this time was operating a plant at Santaquin to supply power to the mines and smelter in the Tintic district.

Snake Creek Company Absorbed

Soon after work was commenced on the Murdock plant, steps were taken by the Knights to set their power business up in a separate corporation from the mining interests. Events were moving rapidly. While articles of incorporation were being prepared for the Knight Power Company, officers were invited to investigate the holdings of the Mill Creek Power Company near Salt Lake City.

which might easily be obtained aside from that of their own holdings, and, accordingly, general plans for a power system were laid during the winter of 1909 and 1910.

Knight Power Company Organized

The first step taken was to consolidate power holdings of the Mill Creek Power Company and the Knight Investment Company and incorporate the Knight Power Company, which was done June 2, 1910.

The limit of the capital stock was \$2,000,000 divided into 10,000 shares of \$200 par value. Stock was issued at par to the incorporators for their holdings, the amount of stock issued depending upon the cost of the holdings turned over to the new company. As money was needed to complete the Murdock and Mill Creek plants treasury stock was taken up by the stockholders.

Jesse Knight became President, R. E. Allen, Vice President, Secretary & Treasurer and the following were Directors: J. William Knight, W. Lester Mangum, Moroni A. Smith, Francis M. Lyman, Jr., John P. Cahoon, Melvin M. Miller and David B. Brinton.

Murdock Plant Completed.

The Knight Power Company then completed what is now known as the Murdock plant, which had been started by the Knight Investment Company. The lower Mill Creek plant was also finished and the system had its beginning with plants at Santaquin, Snake Creek, Murdock, Upper and Lower Mill Creek. The Santaquin plant supplied power to the properties at Tintic, the Snake Creek and Murdock plants to the mines at Park City and the Mill Creek plants furnished service to the Salt Lake Pressed Brick Company, the U. S. Smelter at Midvale and was wholesaling power to the Progress Company, which operated in the

Murray district.

The Knight Power Company was destined for a short life, however. Born in the summer of 1910, it died in January, 1912, and was replaced by a bigger corporation.

Accomplishments

The Knight Power Company was conceived as an operating unit for plants which had been built to supply power to Knight mines. It expanded to enter the field of large power consumers, mines and smelters. It was to be superseded by a company which would retain all the large power users and aid the fast growing domestic field.

During the latter part of 1911 negotiations were started between the Knight Power and the Utah County Light and Power Company which led to a consolidation during January, 1912. The Knight power ventures were to enter the final phase of existence as the Knight Consolidated Power Company.